

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POLE.

**A**T LAST the North Pole—the goal of so much heroic effort—seems to have been achieved. Today it is the scientists who are busy, to-morrow the lawyers will begin, for law follows the explorer like his shadow into each new region which he occupies, and dispenses its rights, its duties and its privileges. • • • The territorial sovereignty, for whatever it is worth, belongs presumably in this case to the United States. The claim suggested for Denmark on the ground that the pole is a part of Greenland can hardly be maintained, since Peary has proved Greenland to be an island.

Any pretensions by the British crown in right of Canada, as to which Sir Gilbert Parker questioned the Prime Minister, are unsubstantial. They would belong, if set up, to the same category of claims as that of the Spaniards to enslave the whole of America south of the Gulf of Mexico, or that of the King of France to monopolize the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. But there is what lawyers would call a preliminary objection, which goes to the root of the matter. Can there be any question of territorial sovereignty if the only territory is an open polar sea? Cook sunk his cylinders with the Stars and Stripes in it on an ice floe, and Peary seems to have planted his flag on the same precarious and shifting foundation, and the sea, it has long been settled, cannot become the exclusive property of any nation.—British Law Journal.

## THE NEW HIRED MAN.

**T**HE perennial complaint of farmers that labor is difficult to get and all but impossible to retain has greatly stimulated the ingenious to invent machinery to take the place of the hired man. The American farm of the future—if the signs are right—will be run by the shifting of a switch or the turning of a valve. A competitive test was held at Winnipeg this year between eighteen makes of steam and gasoline-powered plows. A 32-horsepower engine hauling a gang of twelve plows won the gold medal for the steam class, having plowed 3.5 acres in one hour and two minutes. A 15-horsepower gasoline tractor plowed 1.09 acres in one hour, fifteen and one-half minutes. Among the entries was a tractor which could pull plows and other farm implements, carry 7,000 pounds over rough roads and furnish the power to drive threshing machines and presses.

There are now on the market disc harrows which will pulverize the ground, turn furrows, cultivate, pile dirt about plants or pull it away. An improvement in the reaper ties wheat bundles with their own straw. A corn picker grabs the ears from the standing stalks, husks and throws them into a wagon. Another machine takes the corn in shocks, husks and delivers the ears ready for the shelling machine, while at the same time cutting and shredding the stalks, blowing the shredded fodder through a pipe into the hay mow, or

into stacks, ready to be pressed. Mechanical contrivances more or less in general use on the farm saw wood, pump water, run cream separators, the churn and the washing machine, shear sheep, gin and compress cotton.

With the increase in the prosperity of the farmers one may expect the agriculturist soon to have his own little electric lighting plant, his water and sewage systems, elaborately equipped repair shops and automobile garages.—Toledo Blade.

## AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT.

**A**MERICA founded the first government under which all men were equal before the law. Since the Declaration of Independence was published to the world the democratic idea has hourly received new impulse, until now it seems irresistible. Americans were the first to demonstrate the feasibility of relying on a citizen soldiery to defend the land and its institutions against foreign and domestic attack. Americans were the first to abolish titular distinctions and to deprive social eminence of any support save character or the consensus of those who choose to consider themselves as socially equal.

It was an American who invented the steamship. An American invented the telegraph. An American invented the telephone. An American invented the electric light. An American invented the reaper, which makes it possible to feed the billion and more people on this planet. It was an American, too, who invented the sewing machine. Americans also were the conquerors of pain when they discovered how, by the use of sulphuric ether, the tenderest human nerve could be made insensible to the surgeon's steel.—Boston Globe.

## BRAINS VS. BRAUN.

**T**HE men at the English Cambridge respect each other's brains as the men at Cambridge, Mass., and at every other college in America respect the muscles of a few of their fellows. The Englishmen are in the honor schools; they enter the intellectual lists; they compete strenuously in activities that equip them to become statesmen and scholars, men of individuality and of character apart from their professions.

Will it not be well, Dr. Lowell asks, to seize this freshman by the scruff, throw him among his mates, and with the aid of some thoughtful upper class men, bump into his head different ideas, ideals, hopes and aspirations than those that prevail with the pasty-faced "rooters" on the football bleachers? Let him and them be made to feel that the exercise, physical and mental, is for them, and that there are prizes to be won in both fields.

If Dr. Lowell can bring this about he will have changed for the better, and considerably, the life of students in the United States.—New York Times.

## GUN DEAFNESS IN THE NAVY.

Officers and Men Run Great Danger in Practice, Says Physician.

Gun deafness is becoming a menace in the navy, according to Dr. Gilbert Totten McMaster, of New Haven, who has given the subject personal investigation. During target practice the small-caliber guns are mostly used—3-pounders, 12-pounders, 3-inch and 6-inch. The big guns are not risked; as their limit of accuracy is eighty-three rounds; so they must be saved for real action. Their accuracy is destroyed as soon as they begin to vibrate at the muzzle from the high temperature of the gases, calculated at the moment of explosion at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature the steel runs off a little, no matter how hard and finely tempered it is.

The sharp ring of the six-pounder now being generally used in target practice on the American warships, Dr. Totten says, will put out of the service many fine officers and men with ruptured tympanums. The air vibrations, repeated at short intervals and with increasing intensity, render all chances of repair of the tissues of the ears next to impossible, and thus bring on absolute deafness. The men and officers are in the field of the "blast," and not only rupture of the tympanum, but traumatic myringitis results. These injuries may often be avoided, he says, by keeping the mouth open, so as to let the air concussion pass through the Eustachian tube. He calls attention to a fact not hitherto known here, namely, that a recent examination of fifty naval men by the British Admiralty showed they had been made deaf by gun practice. The Admiralty Board has advised the use of an ear plug. Another device, the "blast screen," is also being tried in the English navy. Naval experts say it does not really preserve the hearing, but gives the enemy a bigger target to shoot at. The ear plug, while it stops the vibration of air from cannon discharge, does not prevent the men from hearing orders. But the seamen and officers do not like it, because they like to be considered "hard as nails."

## CONTENTED PEASANTS.

The Contadinos Live a Life of Toil and Hardship, but Are Happy.

In the country and all through the mountainous regions of Italy, though the people live a life of toil from year to year, they are happy and contented. In the summer they watch their fields of waving corn and carefully guard their grapes. In the fall they harvest their crops and make their wines; in the winter they sit by the fire and tell stories of days gone by, and if the family cow is peacefully chewing her cud in the adjoining room, the fire is just as cheerful as that in a mansion. The family pig is of some importance and often struts on the country road with his mistress.

In his rude house of stone, situated sometimes at an altitude of 1,200 meters, roughly hewn and imperfectly cemented, thereby allowing the cutting breath of the north wind to fan the flames of his hearth fire, the contadino is one of the most contented persons you will find in the world. Often he knows nothing of cities, trains, railways or steamboats. He has heard of them, but has only a vague idea of what they may be. He lives on a diet of corn meal, black bread and spaghetti; he may eat some tough meat on Sunday, when he also drinks red wine.

The mountain peasant goes to market once a week. There he spends eventful hours bargaining for purchases and selling his produce. In the winter he is often snowbound for weeks at a time and is obliged to remain by his fire in the chimney for many long days. During a stormy period when the snow is high around his dwelling, some member of his family may fall ill and perhaps die. If all the mountain roads are impassable, then the corpse is placed upon the roof, where it becomes frozen and may remain six weeks or two months until the weather permits of its being transported to the nearest cemetery.

## THE SMALLEST ENGINE.

A Tiny Affair Which Weighs No More than an Ordinary Match.

Tiny Tim is the name of the smallest engine in the world. It is made of gold and steel, and is so small that a common house fly seems large in comparison, says Answers. It weighs just four grains complete, which is the weight of an ordinary match. It takes over 100 such engines to weigh one ounce, and almost 2,000 to weigh a pound.

The engine bed and stand are of gold. The shaft runs in hardened and ground steel bearings inserted in the gold bed. These bearings are counter-bored from the inside to form a self-lubricating bearing. The fly wheel has a steel center and arms, with a gold rim, and the complete wheel weighs one grain. The cylinder is of steel, with octagonal base, highly polished. The stroke is 1-32 of an inch; bore, 3-100 of an inch. Seventeen pieces are used in the construction of this engine.

The speed of the engine is 6,000 revolutions per minute. When running 100 per second no motion is visible to the eye, but it makes a noise like the noise of a mosquito. The horse power is 1-489,000 of one horse power. Compressed air is used to run it; and it may be of interest to note that the amount required to make it hum can easily be borne on the eyeball without winking.

## Generous Child.

"Ma, what are the folks in our church gettin' up a subscription for?" "To send our minister on a vacation."

"Won't there be no church services while he's gone?" "No, dear."

"Ma, I got \$1.23 in my bank—can I give that?"—Cleveland Leader.

## Sure Test.

Stella—Can you tell if he loves you by a daisy?

Bella—No; by whether he sends me the most expensive flowers.—Judge.



## Modern Farm Barn.

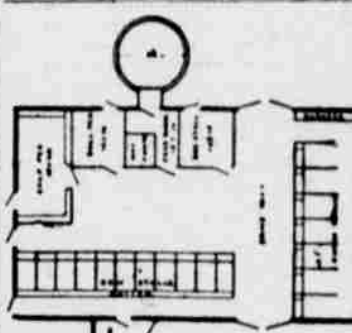
The barn herewith illustrated will be found suitable for a medium-sized farm on which eight or ten milk cows are kept. It has a floor space of 38 by 64 feet, exclusive of the milk room. The studs should be 12 to 14 feet long. The interior is divided as shown on the floor plan. The silo is 12x35 feet, with a 5-foot pit which may be of stone or cement. The silo as shown is connected to the feed room by a



EXTERIOR VIEW OF BARN.

ext-foot chute. This should extend the entire length of silo and have small windows both at the top and bottom. The hay chute is 6x5 feet square and has door at the floor line for forking out hay. The chute is of sufficient size for feeding stock if barn is full. The silo and hay chute are boarded up tight to prevent dust, dirt or odors from entering the cow barn. The loft floor should be made tight for the same reason, and if made double with tar paper between it will be better.

The construction of the calf and bull pens, also the box stall, should be such that the animals may readily see the other animals in the barn. They enjoy company as well as human beings do, and many an otherwise good-tempered animal has been rendered uneasy by being placed in solitary confinement. The milk room is handy to the cow stalls and has both an interior and exterior exit. The door leading into the barn should be closed at all times. The interior arrangement is such that one attendant can feed and care for the stock, in a short time; a point not to be overlooked in this day of high-priced labor. An 8 or 10-foot opening should be left in the loft floor over the driveway for passing up hay, etc. The grain and bran bins are located over the feed room and the feed drawn through 8-inch wood spouts and mixed in the feed room. The driveway, also the space between the feed room and cow stalls, may be used a portion of the year for tools or a wagon. The floor above the driveway should be 11 or 12 feet high; the floors over the pens and cow stalls should be 7 feet high, and those over the box stall and horse stalls should be 8 feet high. This arrangement pro-



GROUND PLAN OF BARN.

vides ample storage room for hay, etc. In the loft. A good feature of this barn is that additions can be made without interfering with the general arrangement in any way.—J. E. Bridgman in Farm, Stock and Home.

## Feeding Silage.

Quite a number of practical feeders have adopted the silage method. One man in particular having a large stock farm in Ohio puts up annually between 2,500 and 3,000 tons of corn and cowpea silage, which he feeds to his beef cattle. A 1,000-pound steer will usually consume about 50 pounds of silage per day. When fed a ration of this kind, some nitrogenous food should be added, such as oil meal, cottonseed meal or other concentrated products found on the market. The feeder from Ohio referred to feeds on an average about 5 pounds of cottonseed meal per day to his steers and about 5 pounds of clover hay, in addition to the 50 pounds of silage. For beef cattle it is usually considered advisable to allow the crop to mature before cutting, and also to plant it the same as one plants for grain production. The cattle feeder is not particularly anxious to obtain a large amount of forage, but he is more anxious to get as much corn as possible. A crop of corn that will produce about 50 bushels per acre will make from eight to nine tons of silage planted in the usual way and harvested when mature. It is stated by feeders who are using silage, and similar reports have come from stations, that cattle fed on this produce scour less than when fed on corn and dry roughage.

## Poultry and Fruit Growing.

A combination of fruit-growing and poultry raising is especially recommended in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. It is possible, locate the poultry houses so that the runs will be in the orchard. The fowls will destroy thousands of harmful insects, thus greatly benefiting the trees and increasing the prospects for fruit, and the fowls will at the same time gain great comfort and benefit by the protecting shade of the trees. Plum trees and cherry trees are especially benefited by the presence of fowls about their roots. Peach trees will grow most rapidly and soonest give an abundant shade.

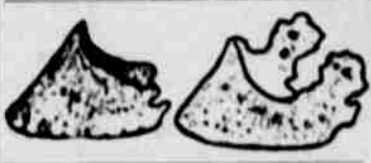
## Weather Facts.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute has issued the following rules for forecasting the weather:

1. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 100 miles of you.
2. When cirrus clouds are rapidly moving from the north or northeast there will be rain inside of twenty-four hours, no matter how cold it is.
3. Cumulus clouds always move from a region of fair weather to a region where a storm is forming.
4. When the temperature suddenly falls there is a storm forming south of you.
5. When the temperature suddenly rises there is a storm forming north of you.
6. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress to a region of fair weather.
7. When cirrus clouds are rapidly moving from the south or southeast there will be a cold rainstorm on the morrow, if it is in summer; if it is in winter, there will be a snowstorm.
8. Whenever heavy, white frost occurs a storm is forming within 1,000 miles north or northeast of you.
9. The wind always blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from the north the heaviest rain is east of you; if it blows from the south the heaviest rain is west of you; if it blows from the east the heaviest rain is south of you; if it blows from the west the heaviest rain is north of you.

## Sidebone in Horses.

The cut on the left shows a healthy foot bone. In some cases the cartilage are large, extending for some distance, giving an appearance of sidebone. If the same condition exists in other feet, it may be concluded that



no sidebone exists. The picture on the right depicts a foot with growth of sidebone. The growth begins at lower edge of cartilage next to the foot bone and extends gradually upward.

## Farming Possibilities.

At the average rate of twenty bushels of wheat per acre (which is much less than the average yield of either Germany or England), the State of Illinois, with a few Indiana counties thrown in for good measure, cultivated exclusively to wheat, would produce annually more of this product than does the entire country. If Ohio and Iowa's 76,784 square miles of improved land (census 1900), with a 17,658 square mile strip of Kansas, should be planted in corn, there would be harvested, with an average yield of fifty bushels, 3,022,144,000 bushels, an amount practically equal to the total 1904 corn crop of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

With the 10,615,644 acres of Georgia's improved land producing a bale of cotton per acre, the yield would amount to nearly as much as the total annual cotton crop of the country; and yet a large part of the 16,774,413 acres of so-called "unimproved farm land" in Georgia can be made to produce as well as the best land in the State, with still a balance of 11,191,943 acres of unclassified land, of which a portion only is irreclaimable to agriculture.

## Hogs and Penses.

Lean, lank hogs and poor fences will discourage almost any farmer who has such a combination. With animals that will multiply as rapidly as pigs it seems almost a shame to see a man breeding old scrub sows to some boar that has no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. Yet this is exactly the course that about half of the farmers are following, and wondering why feeding hogs is not paying substantial profits. Never get the idea in your heads that breeding from young and immature breeding stock encourages early maturity in the progeny. Good, strong, well-developed pigs from mature sires and dams will make better growth and more economical gains than the undersized runts that result from breeding immature sows to some 6-month-old boar pig.

## An Old Hunko Game.

A farmer near Rock Island, Ill., was cleverly swindled out of \$25 by a smooth stranger who claimed to be the game warden. The farmer was hunting on his own farm when approached and asked if he had a hunting license. He had not, and the man said he was not excused by being on his own farm, and that he would arrest him. This did not please the farmer, and he finally gave the fellow \$25 as bail. When he appeared in court the next morning he met the real game warden, but not his money.

## Dairy Farming.

The man who is carrying on diversified farming can not keep one cow for each acre of land he tills, but the dairyman can, and may do. They do not raise all the grain used, but are content to let their neighbor grain farmer raise the grain. They know that they can buy grain for one hundred cents on the dollar, and that their little dairy cows will return \$2 in product for every dollar's worth of feed. They can better afford to spend their time in caring for the cow than in raising grain.

## Feeding Horses.

Prof. Coburn says that we Americans feed our horses entirely too much hay. It is common among horse owners to let horses stand to full mangers when not at work. But in London the cab horse, for example, is given hay but for two hours a day, in the evening. At the end of two hours the mangers are cleared. Careful testing in decreasing the timothy hay ration one-half has not shown that the horses require any more grain than before to keep them in equally good condition.

## Old Favorites

### Bonny Eloise.

O sweet is the vale where the Mohawk gently glides  
On its clear, winding way to the sea,  
And dearer than all the streams on earth beside  
Is this bright, rolling river to me;  
But sweeter, dearer, yes, dearer far  
Than these,  
Who charms where others fail,  
Is blue-eyed, bonny, bonny Eloise,  
The belle of the Mohawk vale.

O sweet are the scenes of my boyhood's sunny years,  
That bespangle the gay valley o'er  
And dear are the friends seen through memory's fond tears,  
That have lived in the best days of yore;  
But sweeter, dearer, yes, dearer far  
Than these,  
Who charms where others fail,  
Is blue-eyed, bonny, bonny Eloise,  
The belle of the Mohawk vale.

O sweet are the moments when dreaming I roam  
Thro' my loved haunts, now mossy and gray;  
And dearer than all is my childhood's hallowed home,  
That is crumbling now slowly away;  
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And dearer than all is my childhood's hallowed home,  
That is crumbling now slowly away;  
But sweeter, dearer, yes, dearer far  
Than these,  
Who charms where others fail,  
Is blue-eyed, bonny, bonny Eloise,  
The belle of the Mohawk vale.

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## QUEER STORIES

Laces were originally made for men's wear.

Irrigation has literally reclaimed the desert in California.

Roumanias has six million inhabitants, of whom thirty thousand are blind.

Most of the large olive growers in Spain have their own mills for the extraction of the oil.

Tests by an eastern railroad have demonstrated that it is possible for a single locomotive to haul over 6,100 tons.

In a potato growing contest in Derbyshire, England, one competitor got a yield of 223 pounds from one pound of seed, cut into eighty sets.

Submarine sounding signals give warning to vessels ten miles distant of the dreaded English bank at La Plata River, Uruguay, where dense fogs are frequent.

Consul Alfred A. Winslow reports that work was begun August 31 on the first railway locomotive ever built in Chile, at the works of the Sociedad de Maestranas y Galvanizacion in Valparaiso.

Asiatic Turkey had a civilization thousands of years ago. The interior of that country is populated today by farmers to whom modern knives and forks are unknown; the spoons they use are of wood, and each family makes its own.

The burden of taxation on the Japanese people for the present year, including national and local taxes and contribution to works of irrigation and to the repair of damage caused to public works by floods, shows an average of \$22 a head of the population.

In order to demonstrate that the anti-Jewish feeling is growing less in Austria, the Philadelphia Exponent says: "It is well known that the dual empire does not exclude Jews from the ranks of officers in the army, not even from the highest grade. A recent return shows that the Austrian army contains one Jewish lieutenant colonel, three major generals, ten colonels, eleven lieutenant colonels and seventeen majors, besides a large number of officers of lower grade."

A Chicago dude applied for a position to Phil Armour. The young pup made one of those vestmental surveys of the old man, who thereupon said: "Well, how do you like my looks, and what do you want?" "Sir, if you please, my desire is to sell sausage," said the dude. "Oh," said old Phil, "the way you looked at me, I thought my family had sent you to measure me up for a new suit. Butchers might look at you, but they wouldn't listen to you. Show him out, John."—New York Press.

## STUDENT BUILDS AIRSHIP.

It Has No Engine, But Will Bear Up Aviator—A Definite Purpose.

Tarleton Bean, a pupil in the third year of the technical high school, has constructed a biplane in his back yard somewhat on the order of the

Wright machine, the Washington Star says. He uses it as a glider in which to gain experience in steering and balancing an aeroplane.

The biplane is twenty-three feet by four and one-half feet, and is built of wood, covered with unbleached cotton. It has a front horizontal rudder and a rear vertical cone, similar to the Wright machine. It has one seat, right in the center of the second lower plane. The entire craft weighs about eighty pounds. It has no engine, and in order to fly young Bean relies upon the momentum gathered in gliding down hill.

He built the aeroplane himself, assisted by some of his companions from the technical high school, where they learned sufficient of practical construction work to enable them to build an excellent machine.

After the machine was completed it was taken by the young men to a large field on a hill near the T street bridge to give it its first trial. There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood when the machine first appeared upon the street and many persons followed it to the field to watch the trial flights.